That the Senate Will Pass the "Pop-Gun" Bills.

Democratic Caucus Indicates as Much.

VOORHEES IS ON RECORD

Although in Sympathy with Tariff Reform

He Believes Favorable Action Not Possible

On Account of the Opposition Which the Republicans Would Make-Caucus to Meet Again Thursday-Senator Turple's Bill for the Popular Election of United States Senators Will Probably Be One of the First Considered-The Session of the Senate and House Without Special Significance-Other Washington News.

BUREAU OF THE SENTINEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.

Judging from the developments of today's caucus, there seems no probability that the recommendations of President Cleveland, in his message to congress yesterday relating to the passage of the bills was now progressing between China and placing from ore and coal on the free list Japan and it would be unwise to take any and removing the differential duty on su- action which would appear favorable to gar, will be carried out. Senator Voor- one beiligerent or the other. He said that der for the consideration of the railroad hees today took the initiative step in opposi- peachment of the president or secretary of tion to this course. Although the senator state. believes that it is just and would result advantageously for the party, he stated clearly in his speech that it would be impossible to secure the passage of any of | in this Chinese-Japanese affair," said Mr.

Mr. Voorhees delivered quite a lengthy speech to his fellow-senators, advising them | foreign relations committee would be not to precipitate any factional fight if pos- called at once to consider this resolution, sible, but to work harmoniously and unitedly. He referred with considerable empha- Mr. Peffer then secured the floor for a and stated that, although the present bill was not satisfactory to him, he saw no way by which is could be suitably adjusted during the three months of the present session. His speech had considerable effect upon his listeners, and, although many disagreed with him, the general opinion was that he was correct in this particular

The democrats of the senate spent about three hours in caucus and then adjourned taking action to meet again Thursday next after the adjournment of the senate. The entire time was devoted to a discussion of the situation and to the wisest course of action for the democratic pirty during the present session of congress. There were numerous speeches, but they were generally devoid of features of especial interest. To quote the language of one who was present, almost every sonator present talked during the cancus and each advocated his own hobby. This consumed the entire time and no oppor-

tunity was given for action. a matter of fact when the caucus adjourned at 4 o'clock, there were not to ex- erly opposed cloture, but he was now coed twenty members present, not enough | convinced that cloture was inevitable and to decide upon a course in a way that that it should be effected as soon as possiwould be binding if those present had been | ble. The question was thoroughly underso disposed. Hence an adjournment was stood, having been debated for years, so taken without action and the steering com-mittee went into session. The entire dis-once. When the senate numbered forty cussion was based upon a series of resolu- members there was no need of cloture, tions presented by Senator Daniel of Vir- but with the senate increasing so that its ginia in the shape of suggestions, declaring | membership would soon reach 100 lt was abandonment of all efforts to amend the bringing debate to a close. In reality the tariff law and to an effort to reform the present rules stiffe debate. Senators will

The principal speeches were made by Sen- labor. ators Voorhees, Harris, Vest, Morgan, Pugh tary blackmail," declared the senitor, Senator Vest in his speech showed an in clination toward cloture, contending that if the democrats did not adapt it, the republicans would when they should come into. The senxte-

power. Senator Morgan made probably the longest speech of the session in presenting a plea for a liberal allowance of time for the consideration of the Nicaragua canal bill. While no action on any question was taken by the vaucus, the prevailing sentiment, after the close of the caucus, seemed to be that the ultimate decision of the cancus would be adverse to the entire series of propositions presented by Senator Daniel The sentiment favorable to cloture seemed quite evenly divided, and there are reasons or believing that it might be agreed upon out for the fact that the democratic party will soon be in the minority in the senate. There was also a strong element present favorable to the passage of the sugar bill

ing a straight revenue duty of 40 per cent. Senator Turnie's bill, introduced in the senate yesterday, providing for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the whole body of electors, will probably be one of the first bills of importance considered during this session. The democrats generally are greatly dissatisfied with the present mode of electing senators and believe that their interests

as reported by the finance committee strik-

ing out all differentials on sugar and leav-

tures and placing it directly in the hands The democratic members of the Indiana In favor of the proposition and Congressmin Cooper expects to introduce a similar

bill in the house within a few days. The senate was in session for only half the business itself. There was time enough, I the senate went into executive session, and however, for Mr. Lodge of Missachusetta at 2:55 p. m. adjourned. to have passed two resolutions for information, which promises to bring the Hawallan and Bluefields incidents before con-There was the usual deluge of bills and pending in the senate, in the shape of an statute designed to protect their interests. petitions incident to the opening day of a amendment. It strikes out all of the bill It recommends that the carrying corpora-

The session of the house today was exceedingly dull and uninteresting. The at- act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue from Chicago and Cincinnati to southern tendance was small and there was no for the government and for other purclash of any kind. A bill providing for the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga military park Sept. 19 and 20, upon all sugars which have been discolored, 1895, and one for the establishment of a there shall be levied and paid a duty of national military park on the site of the 1% of 1 cent per pound in addition to a freights for the whole country, saying that battle of Shiloh were passed and the re- duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem, shall be, mainder of the day was devoted to a and the same is, hereby repealed." fruitless discussion of the printing bills.

CLOTURE RULE

May Be Adopted by the Present Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec 5-The senate showed its first signs of animation today, and, although the session lasted only until 2:45, there was time enough for several brisk debates. Mr. Vest's efforts to secure a change in the rules in order to expedite senate business was the chief event of the day. The usual duliness of a discussion of rules was offset by the prevalent feeling that cloture rule would have



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Send Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be

The question went over until tomorrow, acts. when Mr. Vest will try to secure a vote instructing the rules committee to report a cloture rule by the 15th inst. debate on the Chinese-Japanese question, brought out by Mr. Lodge's resolution calling for information as to the torturing of two Japanese students who were under American protection. Mr. Lodge said he appreciated the delicacy of the question. He reviewed the hideous cruelties to which Japanese students were subjected while under the protection of this country, and said if the facts were as bad as had been published some one was very much to blame. If they were not, this government should be vindicated from the

Mr. Chandler suggested that as the senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) was chairman of the foreign relations committee, it would be well to know if he saw any objection to securing speedy informa-

Mr. Morgan, replying, stated that war the resolution was intended as an im-

that he had not intended to present any impeachment or make any attack. "This ountry has done a good deal of meddling the proposed measures through the senate | Lodge sharply, "It began by warning because of the determined opposition of Japan concerning her advances in Corea. From that time we have been meddling,

ustantly meddling. Mr. Morgan stated that a meeting of the and it was sent to the committee. On this assurance it was referred.

read from printed sheets. It referred to his resolution calling for information as to the action of the secretary of the treasury in issuing bonds, and arraigned public officials for alleged perfidy and usurpation of authority. At the close of Mr. Peffer's speech the resolution was adopted without division. It asked the judiciary commitinquire into the action of the secretary of the treasury in issuing bonds, Another resolution by Mr. Peffer for information from the president as to the of United States troops at Chleago during the Pullman strike brought out considerable debate on the question of its sent to the judiciary committee.

Vest's Speech Favoring Cloture.

Mr. Vest then arose and addressed the senate on the need of a change of the previous resolution so that the committee on rules is to report by Dec. 15 a plan for closing debate. Mr. Vest said he had formimperatively necessary to have a rule currency in accordance with the suggestions | not debate a question when they recognize hopeless condition under which they "These rules encourage parliamenthe deliberate threat that if they are not accepted an indefinite opposition will be

The senate had been brought into public disrepute by its rules. It was popularly regarded as impotent and unable perform its functions of legislation. Bilis vast public interest lingered here until they were dead, and the people weary and disgusted with the spectacle of a powerless senate. Even when bills passed after such a contest they were so discredited as to have no moral support from the

Harris Also for a Change.

Mr. Harris added his opinion in favor of a change of rules. But, he suggested, that the consul, "one pretends to strike at the absence from the city of the chairman of the committee on rules, Mr. Blackburn, be unfit for transformation into food the made it unwise to compel a report of a oil will be admitted at a much lower rate. form of cloture by Dec. 15. Mr. Harris The result will be a considerable rise in said he would undertake to promise that the price of the material for the manufacsome such resolution would be reported | ture of eleomargarine, for, unlike our soon after the return of Mr. Flackburn. | American manufacturers, the Germans 'Do I understand," sald Mr. Aldrich, with Irony, "that this new rule is not to from the seed fit for good purposes," apply to legislation of this session, not to the pending tariff bills?"

Alten, "will any effort be mide toward the part of the German people to join the financial legislation on the lines of the people of the United States in a mutua president's message?" would be greatly improved by removing state what would be done in that regard. gether with the recent edict against Amerthe electing power from the state legisla-In order to terminate the random discus- | jean beef, would indicate to a certain ex-

tive session. Mr. Ransom secured recognition to pre- can products." delegation are without a single exception sent the credentials of Patrick Walsh, reelected as senator from Georgia. Arm in arm Messrs, Walsh and Ransom went to the desk of the presiding officer, where the oath of office was adminan hour today, as the leaders of the ma- istered. Mr. Vest gave notice that he fority desired to caucus on the general would renew his motion in behalf of the order of business before proceeding with resolution temorrow. Then, at 2:45 p. m.

Quny's Sugar Bill Substitute.

In the senate today Senator Quay pronuclsin. posed a substitute for the sugar bill now

following:

RAILROAD POOLING BILL.

The House to Consider It Until Disposed Of-Patterson's Speech.

The house today adopted a special order setting aside each day after the morning hour for the consideration of the railroad pooling bill, the order to continue until the bill should be disposed of, but not to interfere with conference reports and appropriation bills. The railroad and shipping interests are greatly interested in this congress that pooling without other remmeasure and the members gave close attention to the opening speech made by Mr. Patterson in its behalf. Before the discusmuch to do at this particular time with sion of this bill began the house passed pending tariff bills affecting coal, from three bills-the printing bill, a bill to pre- lieve might be safely tried." and sugar. Mr. Vest was formerly op- vent the free use of timber on public lands posed to cloture, but today he announced and prevent granting of permits in the fu-his conversion and said cloture was imperative to maintain the dignity and self- tary of the interior to receive unsatisfied respect of the senate and the esteem of | military bounts and warrants under the statistics of railways for the year ending | Japan. Accordingly she was not allowed |

the public. Mr. Chandler's sarcasm at Mr. | act of 1858 at the rate of \$1.25 per acre in Vest's conversion enlivened the debate, payment of land located under subsequent

In the house today a resolution was offered by Mr. Blair calling on the president to furnish the house, if not incompatible Another feature of the day was the sharp with the public interest, with all correspondence, telegraphic and otherwise, between this country and China relating to the war between China and Japan. The resolution went to the committee on forngn affairs.

In the morning hour Mr. McRae of Arkansas, from the committee on public lands, called up the bill to prevent the free of timber on public lands and to pre- gram for immediate action in congress. future issue of permits for cutting timber in Wyoming, New Mexico and Arizona. It was passed.

A bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to receive unsatisfied military bounty land warrants under the act of 1858 at the rate of \$1.25 per acre, in payment of lands located under subsequent acts, was also passed. Mr. Richardson then called up the con-

ference report on the printing bill, which was under consideration yesterday. The report was adopted-136 to 95. Mr. Outhwaite, from the committee on rules, thereupon presented the special orpooling bill each day after the morning

hour until disposed of. The order was igreed to without division. The object of the bill is to authorize competing common carriers, subject to the provisions of the interstate commerce act, to enter into contracts for the division of their gross or net earnings and to secure more expeditious and efficient enforcement of that law. Applications for pooling together with copies of the contracts must, rding to the terms of the bill, be filed with the commission and unless disapproved become operative twenty days aft- | time to time, transmit such reports to coner filing. The other sections of the bill gress. Said board shall have power to setrecast the tenth section of the present so | ile and adjust, by conciliation, all such disas to remedy the defects in the penal sec- putes and controversies so far as it may be tion and also amend the "procedure" sec-Another section of the bill requires annual reports from railroads, including answers to all questions asked by the

commission with fines for default. Mr. Patterson, who was in charge of the bill, explained it in an elaborate speech He dwelt at length on the oppressiveness of illegal rate-cutting for the benefit o large shippers, citing as an example the Armour beef packing company of Chi-cago. That combine, he said, handled in dollars more beef than the entire cotton crop of the United States amounted to. The rates made for this corporation practically drove small competitors from the on every farm in the South and West, Under the present law, he said, it was impossible to secure any convictions for violation of the anti-pooling section, as both parties to the cut-rate were equally senate rules. He modified the form of his guilty before the law and one could not be made to testify against the other. The pending bill would compel testimony. Upon the conclusion of Mr. Patterson's remarks, the house at 5 o'clock adjourned.

GERMANY'S HAND AGAINST US.

She Has Now Put American Cotton

Seed Oil on the Black List. Germany has taken the initial step toward curtailing the importation of another American product, in the proposition now before the bundesrath to enormously increase the duty on cottonseed oil. The proposition is to increase the present duty, which is \$1 to \$2.50, equivalent to a duty of 250 per cent., and as the | bonds fall due. proposition is supported by the combined 'Amendments to bills are offered under agrarian and protectionist industrial parties there can be little doubt that it will succeed. The subject is treated at length in a report to the state department by United States Consul Meritt at Bremen. and oil nuts and seeds will pay a high duty. The raising of the duty is supported by the report that its use for food purposes rose from 142,000 pounds in 1885 t over 600,000 pounds in 1893. By means of simple processes of refining cottonseed oil be turned into sweet oil and is used to a great extent in the manufacture of artificial butter and also for the conserva-

"All this means in good German," says cottonseed oil and means to strike elecmargarine. If officially drugged so as to have not succeeded in producing the oil

The consul marks the progress of this traffic war in the following significant It applies to everything," said Mr. Vest. paragraph: "I nad hoped to be able to "If this new rule is adopted," asked Mr. | report that there was a sincere desire or effort for the extension of the commerce Mr. Vest said he was not authorized to of both countries, but the foregoing, to sion, Mr. Harris moved to go into execu- tent a different attitude in this country toward the enlargement of sales of Ameri

> THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION. Eighth Annual Report-Unreasonable Freight Rates.

The interstate commerce commission transmitted its eighth annual report to congress today. The report says that it is session, none of them, however, being of after the enacting clause and inserts the tions be made indictable and subject to fine for violations of the act. The report "That so much of the act entitled 'An speaks of the unreasonable freight rates points; also of the unreasonable rates on wheat. It refers to the failure of many carriers to post their tariffs as required by law. The commission explains the necesexperience has shown the necessity for congressional action, and supports the belief that uniform classification depends upon the passage of a statute requiring its accomplishment. The report states that the railway service which pertains to shipping, billing, and the statement, collection and correction of charges especially as to the traffic over connecting roads is conducted with much uncertainty, lack of system and regularity, so that it justifies charges of gross care essness and disregard of the rights of the shipping public After a lengthy view of the railroad

pooling bill the report says: "We submit for the consideration of edial legislation is unadvisable. Pooling, under conditions to be approved by the commission and rendered capable of easy and direct regulation with accompanying est secrecy. effective and remedial legislation, we be-

being an increase during the year of 4,capitalization of the roads reporting was \$10,506,235,410; the number of passengers carred was 593,560,612, and the number of tons of freight carried was 745,119,482. The gross earnings were \$1,220,751,874, the operating expenses, \$827.921,299, leaving net earnings of \$392,930,575, which is equivalent to \$2,314 per mile of line.

The commission calls further attention to the legislative enactment requiring the application of automatic couplers and other appliances on the locomotives and cars of the railways, and gives figures been fitted with such appliances up to June 30, 1893. It is stated that all new cars ordered by the railways are being supplied with automatic couplers and a arge proportion with air brakes. The accidents of the year show little decrease on account of the use of automatic coupers, and such a result is not expected until more uniformity in such appliances has been attained. The report concludes with a summary

of desirable amendments to the interstate ommerce law.

SPRINGER ARBITRATION BILL.

The Chances for Its Passage Are Considered Flattering.

Labor Commissioner Wright will have a conference tomorrow with Chairman Me-Gann of the house committee on labor, Representative Springer, author of the pending arbitration bill, and Representative Erdman, who wrote the favorable report on the bill, They will go over the question of arbitrating strikes with a view to outlining a pro-

Briefly, the bill provides for the appointment of a permanent board of arbitration, onsisting of three persons, one of whom may, in the discretion of the president, be commissioner of labor for the time ing. The term of their office is fixed at six years and their salaries at \$5,000 a year, and their appointment shall be made by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The arbitration is secured on the petition of one of the parties to a controversy and when neither party asks for it, there is no compulsory arbitra-tion, but on the application of a state legislature the president may tender the offices of the national commission. The power of he commission to settle strikes is defined in the bill as follows: "The said national board of arbitration shall have power, when, in their discretion the public interests are at stake, to investigate the causes of all troversies and disputes between employes and their employers in the United States as they may occur, and the condiflons accompanying them and the means o their adjustment, whether such controversies and disputes are submitted for arbitration or not, and to report thereon to the president of the United States, who shall, from

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Fall Due in January and Carlisle Is Considering the Question.

Within the next month the government will be called upon to pay \$2,362,000 of Pacific railroad bonds. It will be the first payment made by the government on these bonds issued years ago to subsidize the building of the railroads across the continent. They ran for long terms and these terms are now about to mature. field and fixed the price of every bullock The issue next month will be followed by \$2,000,000 next November. The railcoads are primarily responsible for the payment of the bonds, but as they were issued and guaranteed by the government, congress has anticipated, by its effort to fund or extend the debt, that the government will have to meet the maturing

Chairman Reilley of the house committee on Pacific railroads does not believe solution of the Pacific roads' debt can

be reached at the present snort session of The Central Pacific company has in the easury to the credit of its slaking fund \$5,707,,205, and the question has arisen whether the government could not appropriate this fund to the payment of the bonds on maturity. The act of May 7, 1878, which directed the creation of a sinking fund, does not seem to be very clear on that point and Secretary Carlisle is now onsidering the question with a view to a settlement before Jan. 16 next, when the

APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES.

Joint Statement by the Senate and House Committees.

The clerks of the senate and house apropriation committees have prepared a joint statement showing the estimates for appropriations for bills for 1896, which is as

IO,IOWS;	
Agricultural	\$ 2,400,33
Army	26,605,68
Diplomatic and consular	1,585,11
District of Columbia	7,217,93
Fortifications	7,357,70
Indians	6,723,84
Legislative, etc	22,349,10
Military academy	579,04
	30,952,09
Pension	141,681,57
Postaffice	91,059,28
River and harbor	1,110,00
Sundry civil	
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	- 4945/19

This is a net increase of \$1,035,696 over the estimates for 1895 and of \$17,500,762 over the actual appropriations for 1895. The principal increase is in the sundry civil bill, due to the fact that the river and harbor appropriation estimated to meet contracts is included. This estimate amounts \$11,387,115.

VOORHEES'S BILL.

The Senator Preparing One in Labor's Behalf. BUREAU OF THE SENTINEL,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9. Senator Voorhees is preparing a bill, which he intends to introduce in the senate one day this week, providing for the settlement of all disputes between employers and their employes. The plan proposed by Congressman Springer and which has met with the favor of Congressman McGann, chairman of the committee on labor of the house, and also partially indorsed by Commissioner of the duty of shippers, railroad managers | Labor Carroll D. Wright, is not entirely and citizens generally to assist the govern- satisfactory to Senator Voorhees. He bement in running down violations of the lieves that while a commission created by president for the specific purpose of de ciding disputes between labor and capital, the plan as proposed by Mr. Springer in his hill is not what it should be. The senator has not so far given to the public any intimation as to what provisions he will make for the settlement of disputes, but it is believed that his system will be entirely different from that proposed by Mr. Springer. The bill will be made public some time this

THE NEW JAPANESE TREATY. Favored Nation Clause" Is Guaran-

teed the Eastern Country. The full text of the new treaty between the United States and Japan, as given exclusively in Associated Press dispatches last night, has been the main subject of comment in diplomatic and official circles today. It was scanned with great interest, as it gave the first exact details of the instrument by which the United States formally recognizes Japan as a first-class power in the sisterhood of nations. Rough summaries of the treaty-based on guesswork and conjecture—had previously been given, but the publication through the

document which is guarded with the strict-The treaty shows how fully the United States has accorded Japan the recognition On the government ownership of rail- she has now as an enlightened, modern nation. All previous treaties have been based on the theory that the relics of The commission includes in its report eastern barbarism still remained with

Associated Press was the first opportunity

offered to inspect a verbatim copy of a

June 30, 1893. On that date there were to conduct her own courts or to make her 174,461.07 miles of line in the United States, own tariff laws, but special treaty regula tions were made to protect American lid-897.55 miles. The number of railway cor- gants and American commerce in Japan porations was 1,890, being an increase of on the presumption that the native laws sixty-eight over the previous year. The would not afford adequate protection Running throughout the new treaty ar the concessions recognizing her courts and laws as ample for Americans as well natives. This is the chief feature of th treaty. The old consular courts, in which United States consuls tried cases at Japan ese treaty ports, are abandoned. Instead of them all cases, civil and criminal, in which an American is concerned, will tried by the native courts. The right Japan to make her own tariff laws is also recognized. Heretofore the United States had been free to make such tariff laws as showing to what extent equipments had she saw fit affecting Japan, but the latter was forbidden by treaty from fixing duties above 5 per cent. ad valorem. The prote col of the new treaty recognizes the gen eral statutory laws of Japan concerning the tariff, and articles 4 and 5 give her for the first time, the "favored nation clause," by which she is guaranteed against any higher duties than those th United States imposes on other countries The abolition of the foreign settlements, and their absorption by the native cantons of Japan, is another recognition of her advanced municipal organizations.

On the other hand, the United States secured many substantial advantages. The missionaries, who make up such a verlarge cless in Japan, are guaranteed free dom of worship and protection in that worship. The main concession, however, is that of article 2, by which Japan is opened up to American commerce. Here for Americans have been restricted to a fer treaty ports of Japan. They could not re side or carry on business, or even trave in the interior. Now, however, every co ner of the country is opened to American They can establish business and manufac tures, lease lands, etc. It is the opening of the heart of Japan, hitherto inaccessible. American enterprise and commerce in gl ing the Japanese a similar right to settle throughout the United States; care has been taken to provide that their comin must be subject to our alien and immigra tion laws. The provision of the treaty that it must be ratified within six months makes it incumbent for the senate to ac on it at the present session or the treaty will fail. There is every probability, however, that the senate will act promptly Minister Kurino has forwarded a copy be considered and ratified by the privy council of Japan.

WARDEN COMMITS SUICIDE.

An Investigation of Certain Charges Was Pending.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Dec. 9.-J. A Coblentz, warden of the state penitentiary, shooting. He had been charged with malfeasance in office, removed and a warrant sworn out for his arrest. When the deputy went to serve the warrant Coblentz was and throat trouble for several years, and eating his dinner and asked time to finish has been under the care of a number of it. Then stepping into his private office he physicians—two or three specialists—and (16) range three (3) designated as lot number

Coblentz had previously been asked to resign but refused. As a result an investi- perfectly well today. Since being cured gation of the charges against him was early last spring, she has had no recurrence made by the governor. It was developed of the trouble, and has gained 16 pounds | \$3.66; damages, \$16.73; costs, \$15.90; total, that about three hundred thousand grain oags had been disposed by Coblentz, who had combined with a number of "trusties" to defraud the state. His removal followed Coblentz was a special agent of the treasury department for a number of years and was ngaged in collecting evidence agains imugglers on Puger sound and in the Co umbia river territory.

THEIR DEN DISCOVERED.

The Hills of Porter County Furnishes a Home for Robbers.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Dec. &-Developments which have come to light in connection with a most daring series of horse robberies in this vicinity have thrown new | lief at once. light upon the long suspected thieves' resort in this county. For several years all northern Indiana and southern Michigan have been suffering from cool and daring robberies. Raids have been committed al most in broud daylight and the thieves have been successful in effecting their escape. The past month the thefts have been so numerous and bold a detective was put at work and he today announced that he had discovered the headquarters of the gang in Porter county. In the hills of West Chester township he found a large cave, the entrance to which is so artfully oncealed that a close search cannot reveal it to an outsider, fitted up almost like the veritable robbers' caves of the dime

SECTION OF EARTH SINKING.

Town of Lost Creek in Danger of Being Engulfed.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Dec. 9.-The town of Lost Creek, a suburb of this city, was thrown into a state of terror last night by a rumbling noise which increased in volume and culminated in the cracking and sinking of the earth under six houses. The inmates were aroused and escaped to a place of safety. During the night several men, at the risk of their lives, rescued the household effects. The earth is still slowly sinking and it is feared that the houses will be completely engulfed. The surface is undermined by the workings of the packer No. 2 colliery of the Lehigi Valley coal company. The present loss is !

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NOBODY HAS CATARRH.

ONLY A COLD IN THE HEAD

That Is What They Think, But It Leads to Catarrh, and Catarrh Leads to Consumption.

The part of the nasal passages affected by Catarrh is always the membrane of the nose, and in a common cold this can be seen to be reddened and frequently covered with mucous. This diseased surface can be No. 1187—The west half of the northeast (29). so readily seen, that any inexperienced observer, in a good light, can see the diseased membrane in the nose. Later on the disease can be seen in the throat, after it has passed through the nasal passages and back and down the throat to the tonsils, which are enlarged, and the surrounding pale white elevations. This is yet an uncomplicated, simple catarrh, which can be readily and surely relieved by the application of Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm. If this nose in such a quantity that it can be drawn back into the head, the whole of the diseased surface above described will be bathed with this healing clutment, and such an application repeated twice a day, will tarrh as above described. The length of time required for the treatment of simple. speedily effect a cure, even of chronic catime required for the treatment of simple. uncomplicated catarrh, will vary with the section sixty 600 rosts, thence west at right angles from said east line one mindred and the treaty to his government, where it will stage at which the treatment is begun. A simple cold in the head, where the disease is confined to the nasal passages, will yield to treatment over night, but after the disease has extended beyond the nasal passages and into the throat, it may require from ten days to two weeks of treatment to thoroughly relieve the condition. This at any drug store, or Pretzinger Bros., committed suicide in his office today by Dayton, Ohio, who manufacture this remedy, will send same on receipt of price.

Joseph Kennedy of Dayton, Ohio, says: My daughter has been afflicted with Catarrh shot himself in the right temple, dying in- has received more benefit from your Catarrh | seven (7) in the plat of the partition be-Balm than anything yet tried, and she is in weight. I heartily recommend it to all who are sufferers from catarrh.

> A friend advised me to try Ely's Cream Balm CAEAM BALM and after using it six weeks I believe myself cured of catarrh. It is a most valuable remedy .-Joseph Stewart, 624 Grand Ave., Brooklyn,

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NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS MORTGAGED TO THE PER-MANENT ENDOWMENT FUND, IN-

DIANA UNIVERSITY. Notice is hereby given that the followingdescribed lands and lots, or so much each tract, parcel or lot as may be nec sary, will be offered at public sale, at the door of the courthouse, in the city Indianapolis, Indiana, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of the 17th day of January, 18%, the same be ing mortgaged to the State of Indiana to secure the payment of loans from the permanent endowment fund, Indiana University, and forfelted for nonpayment of No. 61-The southeast quarter of the

southwest quarter of section (2) two in township thirty-one (31) north of range five (5) west, also the northwest quarte township thirty-two (32) north of range five (5) west; also southeast quarter of section thirty-five (35) and southwest quarter of northeast quarter of said section thirty-five G5), both of last-described tracts in township thirty-one G1) north of range six (6) west; also the north half of the northwest quarter of section one (1) township thirty (30) north of range six (6) west, also northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section twelve (12) township thirty-one (31) north of range five (5) west, containing four hundred (400) acres more or less, Mortgaged by James Light. Principal, \$2,500; Interest, \$256.25; damages, \$129.81; costs,

182, 146, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 155, 155, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 161, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 167, 168, 169, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 185, 185, 185, 189, 199, 192, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 264, 201, 202, 306, 304, 205, 306, 307, 208, 309, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 329, 321, 322, 323, 324, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 364, 355, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372 in William J. Davis's Sugar Grove addition to the city of Indian. Sugar Grove addition to the city of Indianapolls, Marion county, State of Indiana. Mortgaged by Patrick J. Mullaney. Principal. 36.250; interest. 8745.23; damages, \$351.76; costs, \$40; total, 7,386.99. No. 95-That part of sections 5 and 6 in township 5 north, range 2 west and part of

sections 31 and 32 in township 6 north range 2 west, described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of said section 5 and runsouthwest quarter of said section 5 and running from thence south 30 poles, thence south 33 degrees east 78.12 poles to a black walnut tree, thence north 66 degrees east 168.24 poles to a white oak tree on the bank of Indian creek, thence north 12 degrees west 7 poles to the center of said creek, thence up said creek with its meanderings, crossing the north line of said section 5 into said section 32, and following the center of said creek in a northwesterly and westerly direction into said section 31 and continuing with said center line westerly and southerly into said section 6 to a point where the said creek crosses the west line of the cast half of the northeast quarter of said section half of the northeast quarter of said section 6, thence south on said line to the south line of said quarter, thence east to the place of beginning, containing 470 acres more or less Also the southeast quarter (160 acres) and the southwest quarter of the southwest fractional quarter (37.45 acres) of said sec-tion 6 and the north half (309 acres more or tion 6 and the north half (309 acres more or less) of section 7 in said township 5 north, range 2 west, in all 976.45 acres more or less in Lawrence county. Mortgaged by Abner D. Armstrong and Jeanette Armstrong, his wife, and Alvin Armstrong and Aerie Armstrong, his wife. Principal. \$8,000; interest, \$600; damages, \$436; costs, \$40; total, 50 The above described lands and lots will be first offered for cash. Should there be no bid they will be immediately offered on a credit of five years, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable in advance, but in neither case will any bid

be taken for a sale less than the principal

interest and costs, due as above stated together with 5 per cent. damages on account of sale.

J. O. HENDERSON.

Indiana, November 13, 1894.

Office of Auditor of State, Indianapolis,

Auditor of State

NOTICE OF SALE

OF LANDS MORTGAGED TO THE COLLEGE FUND.

Notice is hereby given that the following described lands and lots, or so much of each tract, parcel or lot as may be necessary, will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, at the south door of the court house, in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p. m., on the 17th day of January, 1896, the same being mortgaged to the State of Indiana to secure the payment the State of Indiana to secure the payment of loans from, or sold on a credit, on account of the College Fund, and forfeited by non-payment of interest due it:

No. 1014—Southwest quarter of the north-cast quarter, the east half of the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the south-west quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twentyseven (37) In town three (3) north range four (4) west. Mortgaged by Hughes East and Eliza V. East. Principal, 8509; interest, 812-34; damages, \$32.26; costs, \$15.09; total, quarter of section No. twenty-four (20, town No. twenty-four (20, range No. ten (10) east in Blackford county, Indiana, containing eight; acres more or less Mort-gaged by Frank J. Hall. Principal, \$300; interest, \$273.19; damages, 25.40; costs, \$15.00;

northeast quarter of section four (6) in township five (5) north range four (4) east, containing forty acres more or less. Mort-gaged by Rachel Rodman. Principal, \$300 Interest, \$131.88; damages, \$29.94; costs, \$15.00;

with half (1g) of the southwest quarter of ction seven (7) township twenty-five (25) with of range twelve (12) east, containing forty acres of land, more or less. Mort-gaged by Nancy E. Farr and William H. Farr. Principal, \$50; interest \$79.72; damages, \$27.22; costs, \$15.00; total, \$571.95. No. 1311—Iniot three hundred and seven (367) and iniot three hundred and eight (308) in the city of Bloomington in said Monroe county and state of Indiana. Mortgaged by Robert W. Miers and Belle Miers, his wife. Principal, \$60; interest, \$171.70; damages, \$33.33; costs, \$15.00; total, \$700.03. No. 1346-Part of section seventeen (17) with said east line of said section one hun-dref rods, thence west parallel with the north line of said section ninety-five (%) rods to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter (%) of the northwest quarter to the center of said section, thence running north and south eighty (50) rods to quarter of the southeast quarter of said section and thence east one hundred and sixty (160) reds to the place of beginning. containing 100 27%-100 acres, more or less.
Mortgaged by Waldo T. Davis and Elizabeth T. Davis, his wife. Principal, \$500; interest, \$38.65; damages, \$30.67; costs, \$55.00;

No. 1384-Five and 60-100 & 60-100) acres in surt of Common Pleas of Marion county, dans, record number five (5), page 535, rigaged by Frank McCray and Clara Cray, his wife, Principal \$250; interest, No. 1298—The undivided one-fifth (1-5) of the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty (20) township nineteen (19)

orth of range seven (7) west in Fountain ounty, Indiana, Morigaged by George W. ronk and Harri E. Cronk, his wife, rincipal, \$250; interest, \$84.0; damages, \$7.47; costs, \$15.00; total, \$26.26. to. 1442-The southwest quarter of the theast quarter of section 29, town 13, orth of range * east, containing 40 acres. fortgaged by Frank Doyle. Principal, \$250; iterest, \$11.72; damages, \$15.48, costs, \$15.66;

1451-Lot two hundred and forty-five Daugherty's addition to the town of West Shoals, containing 21 50-100 acres, Mortgaged by Rebecca McCormick and Hiam McCormick, Principal, \$500; interest, No. 1454-Lots ninety-three (83), ninety-four (94) and ninety-five (95), in Herman Minter's subdivision of Clifton-on-the-River,

in Marion county, Indiana, Mortgaged by Agnes G. Patterson and Samuel W. Pat-terson, her husband, Principal, \$200; Interest, \$30.76; damages, \$12.29; costs, \$15.00; total, ur, north of range three west, except the

ght of way of the Evansville & Rich-ond Raliway Company through said land, ortgaged by Henry zum Felde and Ma-da zum Felde, Principal, \$50; interest, 198.99; damages, \$31.20; costs, \$15.00; total, No. 1487-The west half (w 1/2) of the northwest quarter (n. w. %) of the north-west quarter (n. w. %) of section thirty-five (55), township twenty-five (25) north, range

three (3) east, containing (20) acres, more or less, situate in Miami county, in the or less, single in Alami County, in the State of Indiana. Mortgaged by Charles H. P. Chark and Mamie O'N. Clark, his wife. Principal 500: Interest, 571.25; damages, \$29.31; costs, \$15.00; Iotal, \$615.57.

No. 1400 - Beginning at the southwest corner of the west half of the southwest quarter of section eighteen do, township twenv-three (23) north, range ten (10) east, and unning thence east thirty-nine rods and twenty-three links; thence north one hundred and sixty rods; thence west forty rods and twenty-six links; thence south ie hundred and sixty rods to the place of beginning, containing forty acres, more or less. Mortgaged by William L. Coate and Armilda C. Coate, his wife, Principal, \$500; interest, \$68.25; damages, \$29.17; costs,

komo, Indiana. Mortgaged by Henry Martkemo, Indiana. Mortgaged by Henry Martzoff. Principal, \$500: interest, \$55,46; damnass, \$29.67; costs, \$55.60; total, \$50.47.
No. 1406—Lots No. 20, 85, 118, 175 and 175,
in Parkview addition to the city of Hokomo, Indiana. Mortgaged by Francis
Lordemann Principal, \$500; interest, \$65,63;
damages, \$29.63; costs, \$15.90; total, \$609.66.
No. 1506—The northeast quarter (5) of the
continuest quarter (5) of section seventeen southwest quarter (%) of section seventeen (17), township twenty-five (25) north, range Morgan. Principal, 500; interest, 361.44; damages, 218.82; costs, 815.65; total, 897.26.
No. 1518-Lot numbered seven (7) in Spann & Complett's subdivision of lots numbered seven (7), eight (8) and nine (9). in square numbered seventy-one (7h, h the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, Mortgaged by Joseph P. Barrett, Thomas K. Barrett and Susan J. Barrett, his wife. Principal, \$500; Interest, \$52.79; damages, \$28.39; costs, \$15.00; total, \$266.18. No. E22 Part of the southeast quarter

of the northwest quarter of section nine (D), in township twenty-six (E) north, range twelve (E) east, in Wells county, State of Indiana, bounded as follows, to-wit: Comside of a tract containing 40 acres, immediately west of and adjoining the above described tract conveyed by grantor to Samuel J. Keller, by deed, dated Nov. 10, 1885, and recorded in Book 13, page 208, to which deed reference is bereby made, Mortgaged by Charlotte E. Miller and Will-iam B. Miller. Principal, \$550; interest, \$30.97; damages, \$19.80; costs, \$15.00; total,

The above described lands and lots will be The above described lands and lots will be first offered for cash. Should there be no hid they will be immediately offered on a credit of five years with interest at the rate of 7 per cent, per annum, payable in advance, but in neither case will any bid be taken for a sale less than the principal, interest and costs, due as above stated, together with 5 per cent, damages on account of sale.

J. O. HENDERSON.

Auditor of State, Office of Auditor of State, Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 13, 1894.

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